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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1911.

MR. LOW'S REPLIES.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low performed a valuable service when he laid before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce the replies that he had received to some twenty thousand letters addressed to the business men of this country, asking their opinion about the Sherman antitrust law.

The answers that Mr. Low received show conclusively that those who were interviewed do not believe that the Sherman law is clear and workable now, nor did they desire to see the old competitive conditions restored, nor did they wish the Sherman law repealed. This seems on its face to be a contradiction in terms, but it really shows that the American people, while they desire a clear rule of conduct, and an opportunity to use every legitimate means for making money and developing business, do not want to see the doors thrown open to the sort of piracy under the name of business which the Sherman law was intended to prevent. It is true that 541 replies thought the Sherman law was hazy and unworkable, while only 191 were in the affirmative, and that 555 replies did not want to return to former conditions, while 181 did; yet when it came to a question of repealing the Sherman law or enforcing it, 600 voted against the repeal, with 379 in favor of it.

Mr. Low might have saved himself the trouble of tabulating his thousand replies if they were only to give him this information: From one end of the land to the other one faction cries that the Sherman law is not clear, not workable, will throttle business and destroy prosperity. Also, those who have thrived under the elimination of competition see nothing but danger in a return to old conditions; but these two factions represent only a part of the American people. The common sense of this country, the honesty of its opinion, and the weight of its conscientious convictions are all in favor of maintaining by law the condition which the Sherman law had in mind—that is, to prevent the use of great bodies of capital for the crushing out of legitimate and honest competition.

As the New York Journal of Commerce puts it: "The fundamental question is that between the principle of monopoly and of competition." The people of this country demand and will secure a free field for talent, a free opportunity for courage and industry. Monopoly has never been a blessing; it has always deadened and destroyed, and "big business" will either have to meet the demand for fair competition or it will be so much the worse for "big business." It will not do to characterize a fight for fair conditions as an effort to return to days of barbarism. Because men use machines, they need not break the Ten Commandments. The coming of the telegraph and the typewriter did not destroy the fundamental principles of morality. Business may be business, and only business, and whether Wall Street likes it or not, business in this country is going to be honest business, fair business, straight business, in which the small man will have his rights guaranteed him by law when they are refused him by immoral competition.

MAN THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE SHUTTLECOCK.

The organization in New York Tuesday of a national association to oppose the spread of woman suffrage is, in addition to its interesting news aspect, as involved in its purpose and proposed plan of campaign, very significant and suggestive. The association's being "a negative organization," the president declared, it could not lead in any crusade of its own, but must content itself with working into such fields as may have become or may become centers of controversy. Therefore, when these centers were found, they would be "hombarded" with press notices and other literature, and be invaded by speakers until the people were shown that woman's suffrage is not what its advocates claim it is. The new anti-movement, according to its president and leading spirit, is designed to establish in the popular mind the fact that women can do more without the vote than with it; that the State is like the household in that the work should be divided between the men and the women; that political duties for women interfere with their civic duties, and that woman may only maintain her independence by keeping out of politics and away from the ballot box.

The special significance of the organization is that it is composed exclusively of women. Its suggestions lie in its disclosing wide and serious division in the women's camp on the question of woman suffrage, which indicates that at the last the issue may be fought out virtually by the women alone.

Moreover, reasoning from the triumph of woman suffrage has so far secured, it would appear that in the struggle man will be the "innocent bystander," in the sense of being a shuttlecock, to be knocked about between

the two factions.

The women now have full suffrage in six of the States. And why? Because the women generally get what they want and go for it. It has been demonstrated in these States that when they wanted to vote, the majority of men were not prone to oppose or stand in the way of their accomplishing their end. By the same token, where they do not want to vote, the majority of men are not likely to concern themselves to force the suffrage upon them. And so we have it, that regardless of the issue, of the wisdom or unwisdom, desirability or undesirability, of equal suffrage, the logical conclusion is that the situation is resolving itself into an interwoman conflict for impressing by the "most" women the "most" men, the "soonest," so far as the spread of the suffragette propaganda and its practical results are concerned.

Further, the deponent sayeth not, other than to convey the information that the national association contemplates organizing auxiliary associations in every State in the Union.

OUR GRIDIRON CLASSIC.

The Tarheels came yesterday, they saw, and they were conquered—on the gridiron. In spirit a North Carolinian is never defeated, and a stranger hearing the White and Blue hosts yesterday after the game, lifting their voices in "The Old North State Forever," would have thought that they were the victors, and not the vanquished. There is a never-say-die spirit about the North Carolinian, particularly the son of Chapel Hill, that commands the admiration of all who know it.

And so it was yesterday, when the air was crisp and the sunshine bright upon the field where a great interstate football battle was fought. As soon as the smoke of the first assault had cleared away it was apparent that the Virginians were carrying the day, but the great Blue bank shouted louder than before and waved its banners more vigorously, putting even more emphasis into the "Dear old U. N. C." of their college hymn.

After all, it isn't the touchdown and it isn't the winning that means most in a contest like this. The finest thing about it all is the spirit of loyalty. Every North Carolinian is glad that he is one, and every Virginian is glad that he is a son of the Old Dominion on this great red-letter day in Southern athletics. And every mother's son of them is glad that he went or goes to Chapel Hill or Virginia, as the case may be. State pride and pride in one's alma mater—these are begotten of noble sentiment and generous feelings. Both State and college are in a sense intangible, but they seem living and breathing and striving on such a day as yesterday. The Tarheel, with his armist in colors, comes tramping down the way, shouting "Clivis North Carolina sum!" while right abreast of him is the personification of Old Virginia—never-tire, asserting: "I am a citizen of Virginia, no mean State."

That Virginia eleven yesterday was a "cracking" combination of artillery, infantry and cavalry, mostly cavalry, with Joachim Murat Todd's white helmet flashing far ahead. The Light Brigade, metaphorically speaking, for some of the Tarheels are direct descendants of that great North Carolinian, Samson, charged and charged, but the Orange and Blue warriors were tackling to the right of them, smearing and capturing. Stonewall Rich was a whole hornet's nest, and Andrew Jackson Tillett used all the tactics in the book; but the psychology of the game was against them, and their men demonstrated that there's many a slip 'twixt mischief and the line that counts.

But what of it? North Carolina has a thousand more chances, and so has Virginia. There are still mighty men to come to Chapel Hill out of the mountains, and Virginia's Goodhue clan is not dead in Texas. The point of the matter is that carloads of North Carolinians, joyous, hopeful, bubbling with State spirit, came over the line yesterday and shook hands with the Virginians, who were glad to see them and wish they could make a little offerer. North Carolinians and Virginians jest at the expense of each other in an amiable, kindly way, knowing that they have much in common—much good to look back to and no unfriendliness—somewhat realizing that the ardor of battle, shown by these twenty-two young men on a grassy field is reminiscent of that superb fighting spirit which sent North Carolinians and Virginians side by side, up the red hills of wartime Virginia to the crest of glory.

A STATE TRADEMARK.

To the initiative of Iowa is due another new "boosting" idea. An official Iowa trademark has been established, and the "Made in Iowa" trademark is stamped on all goods of quality manufactured in that State.

This novel plan has been legalized by the Iowa Legislature for the purpose of promoting and developing manufacturing interests in the State. Requirements are made as to the good quality of products using the trademark, it being the purpose to make the label stand for Iowa-made goods of quality and merit. Any person or company using the trademark without the permission of the board of awards of the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The object of the law creating this trademark was the promotion of the products of Iowa factories by encouraging the use of good materials and workmanship and doing away with fraud and misrepresentation. The scheme is novel, but it is believed that it will prove both valuable and practical. The yearly output of Iowa factories is more than \$200,000,000 in value, but the diverse nature of things made in Iowa, their uniform high

standard of merit and the demand they fill throughout the world give them an industrial importance far above their money value. Many things of daily use and need made in Iowa regularly reach the remotest parts of the world. There are other articles, the best and most of which are Iowa-made, yet the name of Iowa has not been associated with these things, and the State has lost the prestige it fairly earned by not stamping Iowa upon her products. The advertising value of this trademark to Iowa is incalculable, and will go more to attract attention to Iowa industries than thousands of speeches or tons of "literature."

The design chosen for the trademark label is the official emblem of Iowa, the hawk's head. Below it are inserted the words, "Made in Iowa." The label is simple and attractive, and can be placed on all products without inconvenience. The trademark is registered under the laws of the United States and foreign countries.

The board of awards of the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association is empowered by law to make regulations and grant the right to manufacturers to use the trademark. All money collected by the association for the use of the trademark will be expended by the association in advertising and promoting the sale of Iowa-made goods.

It is an excellent thing for an industrial State to proclaim in this way to the world that her workshops are busy and her goods are of high quality. If the Iowa plan is carried out rigidly, "Iowa-made" will become a synonym for quality, good workmanship, and Iowa will be known to the world as the State in which manufactures are in a high state of development. There is no reason why the same plan could not be tried out in Virginia or in Richmond, for the advertising value of such a device, coupled with the variety and quality of our products, could have nothing but beneficial results. A "Richmond-made" trademark label would serve as nothing else could to draw attention to the many and surpassing high-class manufacturing enterprises in the City by the James.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

The United States government internal revenue report is interesting not only because of the great increase that it shows, but also because of the suggestion it makes as to the possible effect upon the tariff.

Great Britain, which derives practically all of its revenue from internal taxation, received from taxes on articles subject to excise—that is, chiefly spirits, beer and patent medicines—\$160,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1910, and \$100,000,000 from duties on estates, making a total of \$260,000,000. This shows in round numbers \$100,000,000 less than the United States government received from its internal revenue taxes, with two and a half times as many people to draw from.

Now the United States has added to its resources an income tax on corporations, which produced for the year ending June 30, 1911, \$25,000,000. In addition to this the consumption of alcohol, in spite of prohibition efforts, has steadily increased. For the past year nearly 7,000,000 gallons more of distilled spirits were taxed than in the previous banner year of 1907, and nearly 1,000,000 barrels more of ale and beer than in the previous banner year of 1910, when 63,000,000 barrels were produced.

This report raises two interesting suggestions: That the anti-liquor agitation has not yet showed the slightest effect on the consumption of alcohol, and also that the United States government has sufficient sources of internal revenue taxes to lessen the receipts from tariff, even if, as the high tariff men protest, a reduction of tariff means a reduction of revenue.

In 1900 receipts from internal revenue in the United States were \$255,000,000, out of total receipts of \$567,000,000, and in 1910 receipts from internal revenue were \$290,000,000, out of total receipts of \$575,000,000.

In other words, the internal revenue produced 52 per cent. of the total United States income for 1900, and only 42 per cent. for 1910.

With the proper use of the governmental taxing powers, both in regard to licenses and liquor, the Democrats should have no difficulty in maintaining the solvency of this country and at the same time lower the tariffs which Mr. Taft deplored but did not veto.

BEEF PRICES HERE AND ABROAD.

Those who believe that the trusts have hidden behind the barrier of a protective tariff, and have used the high price received from American consumers in order to beat down foreign competition, will find food for thought in a recent cablegram to the Montreal Star. This cable, which was from London, stated that one large dealer alleges that the meat trust (the American combine headed by Swift and Armour) is losing one million sterling (\$16,000,000) yearly on British sales, and finds that it pays to do so, because by reducing the quantity sold in the United States they can force up the prices there and, therefore, in effect, the loss of one million (\$16,000,000) here means a gain of three millions (\$48,000,000) there.

Doubtless the beef trust will indignantly protest that the high price of beef in America is due to the paucity of the great range which used to supply so much cheap food for beef eaters. This argument does not, however, explain why prices should be cheaper in England, and why, if the Montreal Star is correct, English packers should be driven out of business by American underselling.

One thing is certain, and that is that

when the English market is controlled, the English consumer will be made to pay the cost of whatever warfare has been waged. Meanwhile, if anybody is to get the benefit of cheaper provisions, why not give it to the United States? If the foreign markets were let alone and that \$5,000,000 loss cut off, it would be possible for the beef barons to make as much money as they are now making, and at the same time sell the consumers of this country their food at one-third less than it is now costing.

The Indianapolis News states that the American beef trust has already secured control of Argentina, and is using this power for unfair competition in the English markets. The American people must be patriotic, indeed, if they want to encourage conditions that require the American consumer to pay profits of \$15,000,000 in order that a monopoly may have enough money to stand a loss of \$5,000,000 per annum in its fight for control of a foreign field. The growth of Democratic power in Congress shows that the Americans can be patriotic without being fools, and it will not be long before the tariff will be readjusted.

SAFER FOOTBALL.

The list of deaths and injuries in the football season just ended has not been as small before in a decade. This proves that the open style of play has made the game safer for the players and more interesting for the spectators. The deaths in 1911 are eleven, against twenty-two last year and thirty two years ago. The injuries are 178 in 1911, against 493 last year, 216 two years ago, and 304 in 1908.

No fatalities took place this year in any of the leading colleges. Where the game is played with good coaching and suitable medical supervision, the chance of injury is greatly lessened. Football is not the extra-hazardous sport that it used to be, and a death roll of eleven out of thousands of players is no heavy toll.

The latest feminine fad in London is to sit crosslegged on the floor and eat dinner with the fingers, but that is no worse than the custom obtaining in Charlotte, where the people put sugar in the finger bowls and drink it at one draught.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, says Southern farmers are more progressive than the Northern ones. It takes some people a long time to find out things that everybody else has known a long time.

Never slip when you order things by telephone. A Kansas City lawyer called up the office of the Secretary of State of Oklahoma and ordered "two certified" copies of a certain corporation charter. He came near having to pay \$700 for 235 copies.

J. Pierpont Morgan's private office is on the thirty-first floor of a New York skyscraper, but the bill collectors won't mind climbing that far on the first of the month.

Voice of the People

Heroes of the Theatre Fire.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—In your interesting article on the burning of the theatre in 1911 you do not mention two people who did heroic work in saving lives and property. Dr. McCaw, grandmaster of that order of that name who died one of our years ago in Richmond, and a regular member of the Grand Lodge, No. 1, Grandmother, Miss Julia Wickham, daughter of the famous lawyer, John Wickham, who was killed in the theatre on that eventful night. When the fire began she was pushed by the crowd in some marvelous way, first under and then over the heads of the people, how exactly she never knew, until she reached the window by which Dr. McCaw was stationed. Saving her he threw her to Gilbert, who was standing outside, saying as he did so: "Here is one poor girl I have saved. She bore the mark of the fire on her body to her dying day, over eighty, and I have often heard her relate the circumstances of her rescue."

Dr. McCaw stayed at his post until he had to jump to save himself, and in doing so he lost his legs, on which he rode for many years. He died a few days after the fire. Dr. McCaw was a most generous and noble man, and his death was a great loss to the community. He was a member of the Grand Lodge, No. 1, Grandmother, and his death was a great loss to the community.

JULIA F. WICKHAM.

Lorraine, Va.

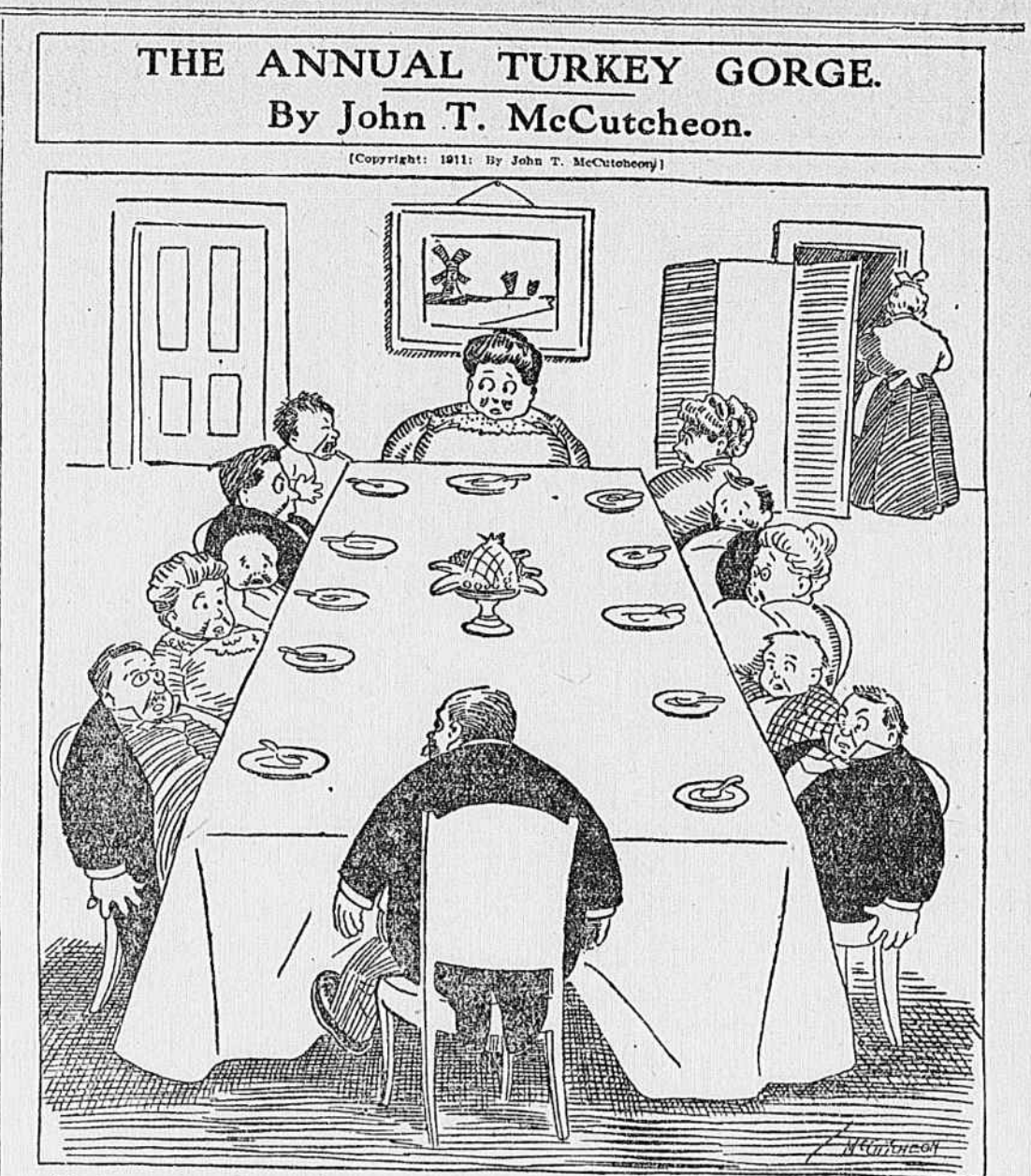
A Deed of Heroism.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—A worthy selection for a Carnegie medal is Mrs. W. G. Hundley, of Highland County, Va. Mrs. Hundley is a small, frail, little woman, of 120 pounds, wife of a leading member of the Virginia-Carolina Field Association. She is sister of Dr. O. C. Wright, of Jarratts, Va., ex-president of the Medical Society of Virginia, and sister of Dr. Fletcher J. Wright, of Park Union, Va., and cousin of Mrs. J. L. Barrow, of 216 North Twelfth Street.

Abe Martin

The rumors to the effect that his succession to the marquise and to his other Scottish honors will be assisted by his remote kinsman and neighbor, William Hay-Newton, of Newton Hall, County Haddington, a veteran of the Crimean War and of the Indian Mutiny, need not be taken seriously, having been discussed in a sort of desultory fashion at the death of each of the last three marquesses. Twaddale. When the sixth marquess died without issue, in 1737, the Scotch barons reverted to George, second son of John Hay, the Newhall, who was the son of a younger son of the second marquess. It is alleged that the marriage of John Hay of Newhall, father of the seventh marquess, was not legally valid, owing to the fact that his wife, Dorothy Hayhurst, had been previously married to Lord Hay of Broxburn, a Scotch baron, and that as she was not a widow, and had not been divorced, she was not free to marry again. In the event of the illegitimacy of her children by John Hay of Newhall, the various Scottish peerages should have gone to the sons and grandsons of John Hay's younger brother, Richard, who assumed the name of Hay-Newton on succeeding to the Newton Hall property. William Hay-Newton, the present owner of Newton Hall, is his direct representative.

Were the latter to establish his claim, which is improbable in the extreme, the new peer would be a Scotch lord, but he would still retain all the family estates, as well as the United Kingdom barony. The marquess would have been a Scotch lord, and which carries with it a seat in the House of Lords. There is no actual evidence in the possession of the Hay-Newton family on which to base any petition to the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. The whole affair is more a matter of Scotch legend than of actual fact; and this being the case, it is doubtful whether old William Hay-Newton of Newton Hall, who is not particularly rich, will care to risk the big expense, amounting probably to some \$100,000 to \$150,000,



The family banquet, which was held yesterday in many households, was pronounced a complete success by those who participated in it. Many speeches were made, among which were the following: "O, let the little angel have another piece. Thank-giving comes but once a year!" "Thank goodness!" "Now, if I give you another piece, will you promise not to ask for any more?" "I suppose I'll have to sit up with him tonight." "I have a hobbled feeling in my vest." "What delicious mason preserves! I mustn't forget to ask for the recipe." "Ma, can I have some more? You gave Willie three pieces." "I always eat too much on Thanksgiving." "I don't know where that boy puts all the things he eats!"

"It always seems like Monday the day after a holiday." "Ma, why didn't you make me stop when I had enough?" "No, thanks, no fruit. I couldn't eat another bite if I tried." "Don't holidays seem long?" At the close of the banquet the guests indulged in an impromptu debate. "Resolved, That people eat too much." All took the affirmative side. The hostess entertained a small party in the evening and during the greater part of the night. He is feeling better this morning. Today at lunch and tomorrow at lunch the turkey that played such an important part at the banquet will be reincarnated under the titles—cold turkey, turkey croquettes, turkey hash, turkey salad, etc., etc. He will "come back."

city. On October 29, Mrs. Hundley noticed a large mongrel shepherd dog, weighing about forty pounds, and being attracted by him, spoke, and he rushed towards her, throwing her down and setting her by the foot and ankle. Naturally, her throat was hit, and she died. In the meanwhile all of Mr. Hundley's dogs, about twenty, were aroused by her screams and came to attack the dog, who was then killed. They managed to keep them off, while she held and choked him to death. Her screams were heard by her husband, who was some distance away, but when he arrived he had finished the dog. The bravest of brave little women was promptly carried to the Memorial Hospital, of this city, where she died twenty-one hours later.

Mrs. Hundley returned home on last Wednesday, in high spirits and much improved by her stay in the city. Don't you think she deserves a medal, and won't you aid me in procuring one?

J. E. BARROW.

LaMarquise de Fontenoy

THE new and eleventh Marquis of Twaddale—whose name should be pronounced as "Twaddale"—was in this country last year, under the name and courtesy title of Earl of Gifford, which resulted in a good deal of misunderstanding at the time, as there were many people here who confounded him with the much older peer, the Lord Gifford, who was the Victorian Grand Old Man of Walesley in Africa and who was afterwards Governor of Western Australia. Lord Twaddale is barely twenty-four years of age, unmarried, and retired quite recently from the Headquarters of the First Regiment of Life Guards, on the reserve force of which, however, he is still carried, and is one of the bright particular stars of the Bachelors' Club in London.

The rumors to the effect that his succession to the marquise and to his other Scottish honors will be assisted by his remote kinsman and neighbor, William Hay-Newton, of Newton Hall, County Haddington, a veteran of the Crimean War and of the Indian Mutiny, need not be taken seriously, having been discussed in a sort of desultory fashion at the death of each of the last three marquesses. Twaddale. When the sixth marquess died without issue, in 1737, the Scotch barons reverted to George, second son of John Hay, the Newhall, who was the son of a younger son of the second marquess. It is alleged that the marriage of John Hay of Newhall, father of the seventh marquess, was not legally valid, owing to the fact that his wife, Dorothy Hayhurst, had been previously married to Lord Hay of Broxburn, a Scotch baron, and that as she was not a widow, and had not been divorced, she was not free to marry again. In the event of the illegitimacy of her children by John Hay of Newhall, the various Scottish peerages should have gone to the sons and grandsons of John Hay's younger brother, Richard, who assumed the name of Hay-Newton on succeeding to the Newton Hall property. William Hay-Newton, the present owner of Newton Hall, is his direct representative.

Another superstition of Yester pertains to one of those ancestral "lucks" which are occasionally to be found in the oldest families of Europe, and like the glass goblet sung by Longfellow as "The Luck of Eden Hall," the Pen-y-darraig of Yester, Lord of Managaster and the Lee Penny of the Luck-harts, which Sir Walter Scott has made the theme of one of his most popular novels, namely "The Talisman." Yester Luck is known alternately as the Colstoun Pear or the Yester Pear.

The Sir Hugh de Gifford of "Marmin" had an only daughter of the name of Joanna. She married Sir Thomas Hay, of Locherworth, and it is in this way that Yester came into the family. The Hay family, by birth, of Hay, to which Lord Twaddale belongs. On the occasion of this marriage old Sir Hugh picked a pear from his orchard at Yester, gave it to the young couple, with the assurance that as long as it was kept intact their descendants would prosper. Over 300 years later John, Lord of Managaster and the Lee Penny of the Luck-harts, cared so little for his only son and heir, and was so deeply attached to his only daughter, Jean, who married George, first of Colstoun (Managaster and the Lee Penny of the Luck-harts), that he gave her the pear, which she carried with her to the Broun baronets of Col-

ston and of the French family of Counts Broun of Colstoun, that he bequeathed to her the famous pear, which thus passed out of the Hay family. From that time forth, Hays of Yester were overtaken by every kind of disaster, and though they managed to retain possession of Yester, yet they were greatly reduced in fortune. In Charles I's reign one of the women of the Broun of Colstoun family, his niece, was the wife of a Colstoun Peer, came into the hands of the result that was a bad one. Through the marriage of Miss Christina Broun, only child and sole heiress of Charles Broun of Colstoun, the pear, which by this time had become known not as the Yester Pear, but as the Colstoun Pear, came into the hands of her husband, the ninth Earl of Dal-

housie, and Sir Walter Scott, in his "Diary," describes having seen and handled the now entirely fossilized pear, at Dalhousie Castle, in 1829, adding that it still showed the marks of the teeth of the lady who attempted to bite into it. A few years after this inspection of the pear by Sir Walter Scott, the town of Haddington presented to Lord Dalhousie of the day a silver goblet for Yester's pear. This inspection of the pear by Sir Walter Scott, the town of Haddington presented to Lord Dalhousie of the day a silver goblet for Yester's pear. This inspection of the pear by Sir Walter Scott, the town of Haddington presented to Lord Dalhousie of the day a silver goblet for Yester's pear.

Lord Twaddale, in addition to succeeding to his various Scotch and English peerages, became the protector of the gibes in Scotland. In fact, the late Lord Twaddale used popularly to be known as the King of the Gibes, and the principal tribes of the gibes in Scotland. In fact, the late Lord Twaddale used popularly to be known as the King of the Gibes, and the principal tribes of the gibes in Scotland. In fact, the late Lord Twaddale used popularly to be known as the King of the Gibes, and the principal tribes of the gibes in Scotland.

The first Marquis of Twaddale was President of the last Scottish Parliament and instrumental in bringing about the union of England and Scotland, and in floating the famous but disastrous Darien scheme. But his most lasting title to fame was that in conjunction with William Paterson he founded the Bank of England. The now widowed marchioness, mother of the new peer, is an Italian by birth, and has a very handsome young man of the Juno type of beauty, and comprises, among many talents and accomplishments, that of engine driver, having accompanied the first of driving the first locomotive across the great bridge spanning the Firth of Forth.

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Eleven Hundred and Nine
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